

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1781.

An ADDRESS from the LEGISLATURE of the State of NEW-YORK to their CONSTITUENTS. FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS.

WHILE government is without corruption, the representatives of a free people cannot be inattentive to the opinion of their constituents: They will hear their complaints and examine into the causes of them; if they proceed from errors in government, they will endeavour to correct such errors; if they originate in evils which arise from their peculiar situation, they will explain the necessity which gives them birth; well satisfied that such evils will be borne with patience by those virtuous citizens, who count temporary inconveniences as dust in the balance, when weighed against their own freedom and the happiness of posterity.

The weight of taxes, the rigorous measures that have been used to restrain the disaffected, exertions oppressive to individuals by which supplies have been obtained, the wants of the army, the calls upon the militia, and the destruction of our frontiers, are the principal sources from which the present discontents are supposed to flow. At first view it will appear that most of these complaints militate against each other, and that to diminish the cause of some evils, others must be increased: Thus to procure supplies without force, money must be obtained and taxes rendered more burthensome; to relieve the frontiers, great demands must be made upon the militia; to conduct military operations with success, vigour and energy must be given to government, and temporary restraints be imposed upon the liberty of the subject. Those who candidly admit these truths, will judge of the embarrassments which perplex the legislature, will make proper allowances for them, and by aiding and supporting government, enable their rulers to distinguish between the manly representations of freemen and real patriots, and the insidious murmurs of those groveling souls, who with the flesh-pots of Egypt would lure you back to the land of bondage.

But to enter more minutely into particulars. With respect to the weight and inequality of taxes, let the sincere and zealous friend of his country, for to such characters only we mean to address ourselves, look back to the beginning of this controversy, and test the justice of present complaints by past promises: Greater evils than any we have yet experienced were apprehended, when we entered into the present contest: Cowards shuddered and attempted to fly from them; you set them at defiance, and, animated with the spirit of freedom, you, in your public assemblies, at your private meetings, by your solemn acts and your familiar conversations, repeatedly pledged your lives and fortunes to prosecute the war with vigour.

That the taxes are burthensome will readily be admitted; but, on the other hand, we submit to your candour, whether they are not far short of what you had reason to expect; especially when you consider the real and not the nominal sum demanded; and take into the account, that the war had been carried on, for several campaigns, at a considerable expence, before any taxes were collected; and we are persuaded your justice will not permit you to ascribe to the legislature, hardships arising from taxes which it was their duty to lay, in conformity to the resolutions of that august body, whom the common voice of America has rendered supreme in matters relative to the war. If Congress, urged by their necessities, have unhappily called for more than you are in circumstances to grant; if they have not duly weighed the various events which have impoverished and distressed this State; it becomes us, without deranging the general system, faithfully to represent our situation, while we endeavour to comply with their requisitions. This we have done, and have reason to hope for every relief which the present emergencies will permit them to afford. In this expectation we have also taken measures to suspend the operation of the law for raising a sum equal to 350,000 dollars in specie.

As the vast debt due to individuals of this State from the United States remains unpaid, and therefore you are destitute of a circulating medium; and also because the desolation on the frontiers the last campaign has compelled us to require you to raise an extraordinary, but necessary, number of men for their security, we have given further time for the payment of the tax which will be due on the first of April; and we propose in the mean time to digest some plan for a more just and equal distribution of that and the other burthens of the war. To this your representatives engage to turn their earliest attention: They lament that the wants of the army, and the negligence of States who have built too much upon our efforts, have so frequently rendered it necessary to disturb the common course of trade; and, in some measure, to violate the rights of property: We trust, however, that this necessity will justify us in the opinion of those who sincerely believe the relief of the troops a national object, and their wants a national grievance.

We have stated to Congress the difficulties in which we are involved, and flatter ourselves that they will take measures to procure from every State its just quota; and thereby render exertions beyond our proportion unnecessary for the future. And we presume so much upon your attachment to the cause of freedom, as not to doubt that you will cheerfully submit to every equitable mode which the Legislature may devise to draw forth the resources of this State, and, by that means, prevent us

from being exposed to the censure of those whom we charge with neglect.

We have already hinted, that we feel the inconvenience to which the non-payment of the Continental debts, as well as those contracted by the State, has subjected many of you: To this subject we have again earnestly entreated the attention of Congress, and pointed out a mode of redress. We have now under consideration a plan for calling to account such persons as have been entrusted with public money, and thereby to restrain improper expenditures. We sincerely wish that the charge against public officers had been so particular as to direct us in our enquiries to the persons aimed at, and still hope that where abuses have crept into any department, the same zeal which dictated the complaint, will, by regular information to the prosecutor for the public, to a Grand Jury composed of the body of each county, or to your Representatives in Assembly, enable them to bring the offenders to justice.

The extraordinary powers given to Commissioners for defeating conspiracies may undoubtedly be justified by our peculiar situation, and by the practice of all nations under similar circumstances. On this occasion, we are again impelled to call on your candour, and to ask, beset as we are by avowed enemies, and infested with concealed traitors, who with facility maintain criminal intercourse, scatter the seeds of disaffection, and take advantage of the credulity of the honest, but uninformed, whether it is not absolutely necessary to be attentive to their motions, to compare intelligence received from different quarters, to counteract the various machinations they are incessantly practising to subjugate us to British tyranny, that the Legislature should delegate such powers as these Commissioners are invested with. From an opinion that you conceived their proceedings may, in some instances, have been improper, we do you the justice to believe that hence your complaints have originated; and we flatter ourselves that on a more serious consideration, you, as friends to your country, will be impressed with the necessity of such powers, and that they will be obnoxious to none but the disaffected. The proceedings of these Commissioners will, however, be submitted to the inspection of the Committee of both Houses, in order to discover whether they have abused their authority.

We have already taken measures for the defence of the frontiers, which if successful will greatly relieve the militia; and we indulge ourselves in a hope that our endeavours will be warmly seconded by those, at least, whose zeal has justly led them to consider the destruction of the frontiers as a national misfortune.

We see with pain many of the inhabitants of this State remonstrating against that as a grievance, which, as a part of the original constitution, is so intimately interwoven therewith, as not to be rent from it without destroying the fabric, namely, the share which the representatives of the southern parts of this State have in legislation. We find ourselves constrained to declare, that we cannot consider this as a proper subject of complaint. A Convention was chosen for the whole State, and consisted of deputies from every county, with powers to institute and establish a government, which should conclude the whole. Whilst this great business was in agitation, the southern counties became under a restraint from the enemy, and the Convention made provision for affording to the inhabitants of those counties as much of the benefits of the constitution as their situation and circumstances would admit. We presume the Convention were convinced that, as legislation and representation is the leading principle in our constitution, it would therefore be highly unjust, if, because our brethren were unfortunate and could not enjoy the whole of their inheritance, we should deprive them of that in which they could participate: To prevent this injustice, and influenced by motives of necessity and expediency, the Convention passed the ordinances, which we cannot, without violating the rights of the people, consider otherwise than as a part of the constitution from which we derive our powers, and therefore not to be altered or annulled by us. Independent of these conclusions, which we have drawn from the strict principles of the constitution, we find our conduct supported by the example of the great Council of the United States. Congress has allowed, and doth still permit the Delegates from Georgia and South-Carolina to sit, debate and vote, although the former is entirely in the possession of the enemy, and the capital of the latter, with a great part of the State, experiences the same misfortune: Indeed, should the Delegates of those States, or the representatives of those counties, be deprived of their seats, the former might of right, and agreeable to the law of nations, separate from the federal union, enter into compacts with other nations, and even unite with Great-Britain; and the latter might on the same principles hold a similar conduct with respect to us. We forbear to enter into a farther detail of reasoning on this subject, presuming that the least reflection will discover, that as in the one case the jurisdiction of Congress could not extend to Georgia and South-Carolina, so in the other our sovereignty would be restricted in point of territory, and our acts could not rightfully bind the inhabitants of the counties in the power of the enemy: Consequences so detrimental to both, we are persuaded, were not foreseen by those among our constituents who wish well to the cause of their country, otherwise we latter ourselves that this matter would not have been suggested as a grievance.

Thus, friends and fellow-citizens, impelled by the laudable principle that the public weal only ought to influence the conduct of its servants, have we admitted the justice of some of your complaints, promised our endeavours to lessen the cause of others, submitted to your candour our observations on those which we cannot deem grievous, pointed at the embarrassments which surround us, and the means we have pursued to remove them; but whilst duty dictated this line of conduct on our part, it becomes us, the temporary representatives of the majesty of the people, to prosecute this address in a style which freemen ought to use to their equals; and we therefore cannot hesitate to assert, that it is incumbent on you candidly to distinguish between those which care and attention in your legislature and magistrates may remedy, and those which our situation and circumstances render unavoidable. Your representations have been useful in pointing out defects, but in your fortitude, in a due obedience to the laws, and in a determination to support the authority of government, can relief only be obtained against partial burthens: And although we cannot suspect that you will be remiss in these great duties of the good citizen, yet it behoves us to advise you, that a criminal negligence has been lately too prevalent with some, that it is your duty to interfere, especially while the British tyrant insults you with his unmeaning offers of peace and pardon, and whilst his infamous emissaries industriously attempt to excite the honest, but credulous, friend of his country to unwarrantable commotions, and induce him to mix with well founded grievances, those that do not exist. We mention this to sound the alarm to you, whose zeal and firmness have remained unshaken, in every vicissitude of the present contest, that the weak and unwary may, by your example, be led to the better policy of removing the difficulties and embarrassments which lay between us and the great objects we have in view, independence, liberty and peace, and not, by throwing fresh difficulties in the way, remove to a more remote period the completion of your wish.

Listen, friends, fellow citizens and countrymen, to the recommendations of that great and good man, whose virtues and patriotism, as the soldier and the citizen, have drawn down the admiration, not of America only, but of all Europe, whose well earned fame will roll down the tide of time, until it is absorbed in the abyss of eternity; listen to what he recommended to your army on a recent and alarming occasion, and seriously apply it to yourselves and to us. "The General is deeply sensible of the sufferings of the army; he leaves no expedient unused to relieve them, and he is persuaded that Congress and the several States are doing every thing in their power for the same purpose. But while we look to the public for the fulfilment of its engagements, we should do it with proper allowance for the embarrassments of public affairs: We began a contest for liberty and independence, we provided for with the means of war, relying on our patriotism to supply deficiencies; we expected to encounter many wants and necessities, and we should neither shrink from them when they happen, nor fly in the face of laws and government to procure redress. There is no doubt the public will, in the event, do ample justice to the men fighting and suffering in their defence; but it is our duty to bear present evils with fortitude, looking forward to the period, when our country will have it more in her power to reward our services. History is full of examples of armies suffering, with patience, the extremities of distress which exceed those we have experienced, and those in the cause of ambition and conquest, not in that of the rights of humanity, of their country, of their families, and of themselves. Shall we, who aspire to the distinction of a patriot army, who are contending for every thing precious in society, against every thing hateful and degrading in slavery; shall we, who call ourselves citizens, discover less constancy and military virtue than the mercenary instruments of ambition?"

These are the sentiments of a WASHINGTON, and although he had not us immediately in view, yet every sentence is replete with wholesome admonition to all orders of men in these States. The force and artifice of the enemy have hitherto proved equally abortive. Britain's proud boasts of conquest are no more, and all Europe detest her cause. You are already within sight of the promised land, and by the blessing of heaven, and adequate efforts on your part, you may shortly hope under your own vine and your own fig tree to spend the remainder of your days in tranquility and ease; when the dangers you have passed, and the difficulties you sustain, will only serve to heighten your enjoyments, when you will look forward to the applauses of succeeding ages, and extend your happiness to the most remote period, by anticipating that which your exertions shall transmit to your latest posterity.

But friends, fellow citizens and countrymen, vain is your hope to experience these glorious rewards for all your toils and quaff the cup of bliss—In vain has our hardy ancestor traversed the trackless ocean, to seek in the wilds of the new world a refuge from the oppressions of the old—In vain, for our sakes, has he fled from that tyranny, which, by taxing industry, transmits poverty as an inheritance from one generation to another—In vain has he strove therein with the ruthless barbarian, and the various difficulties incident on the emigration to countries untrod by civilized man; if, by internal discord, by

a pusillanimous impatience under unavoidable burthens, by an immoderate attachment to perishable property, by an intemperate jealousy of those servants whom each revolving year may displace from your confidence, by forgetting those fundamental principles which induced America to separate from Britain, we play into the hands of a haughty nation, spurred on to perseverance in injury by a despairing yet unrelenting tyrant and his rapacious minions.

Your Representatives feel themselves incapable of believing that any but the misguided, the weak and the unwary amongst our fellow-citizens, can be guilty of so foully staining the honour of the State, and wantonly becoming parricides of their own, and the peace and happiness of their posterity. Let us then all, for our interest is the same, with one heart and one voice mutually aid and support each other. Let us steadily, unanimously and vigorously prosecute the great business of establishing our independence. Thus shall we be free ourselves, and leave the blessings of freedom to millions yet unborn.

By order of the Senate,

PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT, President.

By order of the Assembly,

EVERT BANCKER, Speaker.

Albany, March 13, 1781.

H A G U E, January 19, 1781.

WE have just received from Peterburgh the following advices, in a letter dated the 26th of December.—The envoy from the States General to this court having received, by an express from the Hague, the formal resolution by which their High Mightinesses acceded to the armed neutrality, the Barons de Wassenaar, Starunbourg, and Deheckeren Brantenbourg, on the 23d of this month, celebrated the anniversary of the Grand Duke Alexander Powlowitsch, in the characters of Ambassadors Extraordinary from the republic; and had the same day a public and solemn audience with the Empress, in which their Excellencies had the honor to present their new credentials to her Imperial Majesty, who received them seated on her throne. This august sovereign, having testified to these Ambassadors the satisfaction she received at the proceedings of their masters, appointed a committee to regulate with their Excellencies the grand affair of the treaty to be concluded on between the two powers; this committee is composed of the Count Panin, Prime Minister of State; Count Osterman; Monsieur Bacunin, a equal Councilor of State to her Imperial Majesty; and Mr. Bechordacka, Major General and Secretary of the cabinet.—The same day the British Envoy dispatched a courier to his court, and also two others to Copenhagen.

We hear, by other letters from the capital of the Russian empire, of the accession of the States General to the armed neutrality, and that it was received with the greatest satisfaction. It is confirmed that her Imperial Majesty has dispatched a courier to her minister at the court of England, with orders to declare, "That her Majesty had nothing more at heart than to live in harmony with Great-Britain; but the dignity of her Crown, and the welfare of her subjects, would not permit her to suffer the violence exercised on her vessels; that she, as well as all Europe, was astonished to have received better treatment from the house of Bourbon than from the British, who had in Russia greater privileges than any other nation; that although she had sufficiently made known her intentions, with respect to a perfect neutrality, they had not put a stop to this ill treatment; that her Imperial Majesty would no longer bear it, or would she acknowledge the English tribunal, who had arrogated to themselves the right of judging vessels taken by them; and that she in consequence demanded, without procedure, delay, or protest, a complete restitution of her vessels, without which she should be obliged to have recourse to violent means."

The English party daily loses credit; the Empress having said, a few days ago, that she would persist in the plan of neutrality without the least deviation. The memorial presented by the British Ambassador not only met with an unfavorable reception, but was found to be conceived in terms not suitable to the purpose.

Their High Mightinesses published, on the twelfth inst. the following placard, to grant a premium or recompence to letters of marque, which shall take any British vessels of war:

"The States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, to all who shall see, or hear read, these presents, greeting,

"Make known that the King of Great-Britain having, without any legal cause, attacked in a hostile manner this Republic, and as we should not neglect any thing which may serve for our defence, and at the same time are compelled to exercise that privilege which the conduct of the said crown has made necessary by their example, and to retaliate in the same manner as they have acted against us, and in consequence to prejudice, as much as in our power lies, the said King and his subjects: For these reasons, and for the protection of the commerce and navigation of these United Provinces, we have thought proper to establish and grant to all subjects of these States, who shall take possession of, or destroy, any British vessels of war or privateers, the following rewards.

Article 1. All vessels, armed for the express purpose of cruising, which shall have obtained from his Highness the Prince of Orange and Nassau, in his office of High Admiral of these Netherlands, suitable commissions, after having previously given the necessary securities, shall not be obliged to furnish the three men of their crew, as ordered by the Placard of their High Mightinesses of the 26th June, 1780, except such as are laden with merchandise, and take letters of marque as aforesaid. Those who shall take and bring into either of the ports or roads within the jurisdiction of any of the Colleges of Admiralty of these Netherlands, any vessels of war or privateers belonging to the King of Great-Britain or his subjects, shall receive, over and above, a premium of 150 Guilders for each man that shall be found on board of said vessels of war or privateers at the commencement of the engagement; as also the like sum for every pound of ball the guns (which shall be found on board the vessel at the time aforesaid) may discharge at one round, exclusive of the ball for swivels and the new cannon distinguished by the name of caronades, valued at only one fourth part of their weight; so that if one of our privateers should capture a British vessel of war or cruiser mounting, for instance, 40 guns, carrying altogether 350lb. of ball; that is to say, 40 caronades and 1400 balls of 8 pound weight, and a complement of 250 men, shall receive as a premium or recompence (calculating every man and every pound of ball at the rate of 150 Guilders) the sum of 85,800 Guilders; and more or less in proportion to the comple-

ment and size of the guns at the time of engagement, over and above the whole of the prize, and all the effects which shall be found on board, without any deduction, save one tenth part for the Admiral.

Art. 2. The above premiums for prizes shall also extend to cases where the British vessel of war or privateer may be totally destroyed; whether burnt, sunk or run aground by our cruisers, or in any other manner lost, after having been taken. Nevertheless, they shall not claim the whole of this recompence, unless the crew of said vessel so destroyed are brought in or killed; and should it so happen that the enemy's vessel be run aground, in such a manner as to be totally lost, but that the crew should make their escape, our letters of marque shall not claim, in that case, more than half of the promised reward or recompence; so that, as by the example above mentioned, they shall receive but 42,900 guilders in lieu of 85,800.

Art. 3. It is also to be understood, that neither the prize or premium shall be adjudged to any of our letters of marque, until the affair shall have been brought before one of the Colleges of Admiralty of these States, and sentence given in their favour.

Art. 4. The aforesaid Colleges of Admiralty shall not adjudge their rewards, until the Captain, Lieutenant and Pilot of the privateer, as well as those who fitted her out, their book-keepers, and others so authorized, shall have declared upon oath that the vessel of war or privateer which they have taken was duly captured, without having had any collusion, directly or indirectly, with the British, or any persons concerned in their behalf; and in case the owners who shall claim judgment of these prizes and rewards are absent from the State, or hindered by any other business, it shall be sufficient that the book-keepers, or any others so authorized, make oath, to the best of their knowledge, for himself and his employers, agreeable to a special power which he shall have for that purpose; provided nevertheless, that the owners shall be obliged previously to make oath before a Magistrate in the place of their residence, or before some other competent person, whose testimony he shall send.

Art. 5. And for the better encouragement of the said vessels which shall be fitted out for cruising, we order that all those who shall have been wounded in an engagement with an English vessel shall be attended at the expence of the State, without any cost to the owners of the privateer, or those who may be on board. We also order that those who shall be maimed in any engagement with an English vessel shall receive a gratuity from the States, without any charge to the owners, of one half of the reward granted by the Republic to those who serve on board the men of war; they nevertheless shall only be entitled to the reward given altogether at one time, and not to any allowance per week, month or otherwise: With regard to the treatment of the wounded, the account shall be presented to the College of the Admiralty, who are empowered to examine the same and settle it accordingly; so that the maimed, in order to enjoy the half of the proposed reward, may procure a certificate from the said College of Admiralty, having previously furnished sufficient proofs.

Art. 6. For the encouragement of the vessels of war, as well as the merchant ships, which may be provided with a commission to serve them if necessary, in order to diffract as much as possible all British vessels, it is our will that any English vessel which they shall capture, of what nature or denomination soever, shall be given to them entirely, reserving only the one tenth part for the Admiral, excluding however the said merchant ships from any pretensions to a farther recompence.

Art. 7. In case that our privateers, merchant ships or other armed vessels, fitted out on a cruise, should retake any vessels or effects belonging to the subjects of these States, and that this reprisal is made during the space of twice 24 hours from the time they first fell into the hands of the enemy, the said captors shall in such case have one fifth part of the just value of such re-taken vessel or effects, which shall have been delivered up; but if this reprisal is made during the space of four times 24 hours from the time of capture by the enemy, the captors shall then have one third of said value; and if after the expiration of four times 24 hours the said vessels or effects be recaptured, they shall then have one half, without any regard to the length of time the said vessels or effects may have been in the possession of the enemy, after the aforesaid four times 24 hours shall expire.

Art. 8. The judgment of any of the above rewards, as well as the certificates of the respective Colleges of Admiralty, in favour of the maimed or wounded, being presented to the Receiver-General of the duties upon imports and exports, for payment of the rewards assigned, the said Receiver-General, &c. shall, without delay, discharge the same at the Hague, or at the place where the sentence or award of the College of Admiralty shall be pronounced, as may be most convenient to him.

Art. 9. The Receiver General, &c. shall be furnished with sufficient sums to discharge the said accounts, and he is to be careful, whenever he makes a payment for any premiums, to have money in his hands to satisfy any other demands of the like nature that may be made on him, whether by the second moiety of the duties of last en veil-gold, or by negotiating the sums he may stand in need of for a supply.

Art. 10. The Commander of the privateer who shall have taken or destroyed any British vessel, shall be careful to make a report; immediately on his arrival, to the said Receiver General, &c. of the premiums which the said privateer shall be entitled to claim, in order that the Receiver General may be prepared to make a speedy payment thereof.

Art. 11. And in all the respective Colleges of Admiralty, before whom such case may come, they shall without delay pronounce judgment, even though they postpone to a future day, other affairs which may previously have come before them.

Art. 12. And in case a revision should be demanded, or where the judgments of the said Colleges of Admiralty shall be made void, it is our will that the rewards assigned by the sentences of the said Colleges of Admiralty shall be delivered to the said privateers, to prevent the payments being suspended or protested on account of the demand for such revision. We intend at the same time that the securities for cruising vessels shall be obliged to encrease their bond, and to promise an immediate restitution of the sum which shall have been paid to the said privateers in consequence of the sentences of the Admiralty, in case the said sentences may be made void upon a revision, and the demands of the privateer rejected; and the better to secure the restitution of said sum, as above, we have declared, and by these presents do declare, that the vessels and all their appurtenances, with which they took the said

prize, shall be legally held as a security for the restitution of the premiums received, and that the said legal obligation shall bear date from the day on which the said privateers had received their commissions and began their cruise.

Art. 13. This Placard shall be put in force on the day of its publication; and that no person may pretend ignorance, we demand and request of the Lords of these States, the Stadholder, Committees of Council, and State Deputies of the respective Provinces of Gueldre and the county of Zutphen, Holland and West-Friesland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Friesland, Overijssel, Groningen and Omme-landers; and all other members of justice and officers, to publish, declare and make known this Ordinance diligently in all places of this country, where it is customary to make such publication. We moreover charge and enjoin the Counsellors of the Admiralty, Fiscals, the Commis-saries General of Convoys and Licences, Receivers General of Convoys, Comptrollers and Searchers, and at the same time the Receiver General of all encrease of the duties of last en veil-gold, and all others whom it may concern, to govern themselves from henceforth according to these presents.

Their High Mightinesses have also published a Placard, by which they grant to all the subjects of the States, who shall have the misfortune to be maimed in their service, rewards proportioned to the wounds which they shall have received, viz.

The States General of the United Provinces to all who shall see or hear read these Presents, Greeting, make known, That for the encouragement of the loyal inhabitants of these States, we have thought proper by this Placard to notify to all and every one and to assure them, all those who shall be employed in the sea service of the Republic during the war, and who may be maimed in such a manner as to become incapable of gaining their livelihood by labour, and desire to be relieved by a sum as a final recompence, shall receive in proportion to their wounds as follows:

1st. For the loss of both eyes 1500 Guilders; for the loss of one eye 350 Guilders; with respect to any other accidents, over and above the aforesaid cases, the recompences shall be at the will of the respective Colleges of Admiralty.

2d. For the loss of both arms 1500 Guilders; for the loss of the right arm 450 Guilders; for the left arm 350 Guilders; and other accidents or wounds in their limbs shall be left to the discretion of the respective Colleges of Admiralty to which they belong.

3d. For the loss of both hands 1200 Guilders; for the loss of the right hand 350 Guilders; and for the left 300; any other accidents to be left to the decision of the respective Colleges of Admiralty.

4th. For the loss of both legs 700; for the loss of one 350; and other accidents to be left as above.

5th. For the loss of both feet 450; for one foot 200; and for other accidents as above.

All those who in the service of the Republic shall be maimed, in such a manner as to become incapable of gaining their livelihood by labour, or be unprovided with a means of subsistence, shall receive during their life One Ducatoon per week; over and above all other wounds and mutilations less considerable, which shall be paid in proportion.

Besides this Placard and the publication above, their High Mightinesses on the same day resolved upon Instructions, containing 34 articles, relative to the Captains, Officers, Secretary and Seamen, who shall obtain Com-missions, who are to make oath before the respective Col-leges of Admiralty.

To be Sold at the Coffee House,

At SIX O'CLOCK in the evening,

On SATURDAY,

The 12th Day of MAY next,

By PUBLIC VENDOR,

THAT delightful spot of LAND or FARM called SUMMER-HILL, in Lancaster county, containing about 241 acres of land. It is now in the tenure of Mr. Alexander Farquharson, and was formerly the estate of George Churchman, Esq; of East-Nottingham. There is on it a new log dwelling house, stable and cow-house, a barrack and a young orchard, a never failing spring is within a few paces of the door, much meadow may be made upon it; there is yet but one small field cleared upon the whole plantation. It adjoins land of Mr. John Macpherson, and is about a quarter of a mile from his mill, and about four miles from Little-Britain meeting-house.

WARWICK RACES.

TO be run for, on Tuesday, the fifth of June, over Warwick Course, a purse of TWENTY POUNDS Specie, or the exchange, free for any horse, mare or gelding, carrying weight agreeable to the rules of racing, the best of three three-mile heats; to pay TWENTY SHILLINGS entrance. On the day following, a purse of TEN POUNDS; to run the best of three two-mile heats, carrying weight as above; entrance TEN SHILLINGS; the winning horse the first day excepted. And on Thursday, last day, the entrance money, free for any horse that never won a purse; entrance ONE DOLLAR.

The horses to be entered two days before starting, or double at the post, when proper judges will be appointed to settle any disputes that may arise, by

The public's humble servant,

April 30, 1781.

SAMUEL VEAZEY.

FOUND lately, TWO TICKETS of the THIRD CLASS of the UNITED STATES LOTTERY, No. 7,271, and 7,272. The loser may get them again by applying to the subscriber, near the Draw-Bridge, and paying for this advertisement.

ARCHIBALD M'SPARRAN.

N. B. He has for SALE, 80 barrels of BEEF and PORK, and a quantity of best CAROLINA INDIGO. Philadelphia, May 8, 1781.

Twenty-four Hard Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the nineteenth of March, from the subscriber, a NEGROE MAN, named HARRY, has very black thick lips, with a red spot on the inner side of his lower one: Had on when he went away, a coarse homespun shirt, a black cloth waistcoat, yellow breeches, blue stockings mended with white yarn, coarse trowsers and a sailors frock; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high. Whoever brings home said Negroe shall have the above Reward. JAMES COCHRAN.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are requested not to harbour said Negroe.

BOSTON, April 23.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, March 18, 1781.

"The blockade of Gibraltar is continued with unremitting vigour by the Spaniards. The land forces employed in the siege are commanded by Mr. Alvariz, and those of the navy by Mr. Barcelo. It is reported, that Admiral Darby, commander in chief of the British fleet, and who has under his immediate orders 22 ships of the line, besides fifty's and frigates, is shortly to attempt succouring the garrison.—To prevent this, if possible, Admiral Cordova has been for some time past, and is still stationed between the Straights and Cape St. Vincents, with 33 ships of the line, frigates, &c. The Emperor of Morocco is a declared partizan of Spain, and will not permit the extraction of provisions from any of his ports by the English.

"Mr. D'Grasse is appointed to the command of a Squadron, to consist of 25 ships of the line, which it is said will sail this spring for America and the West-Indies; and Count D'Eustaign will remain with the command of the grand European fleet.

"The English have taken several hundreds of Dutch vessels, but have hitherto condemned none, in hopes, no doubt, to effect a compromise.—The Dutch for this, however, do not relax in their preparation for war, and seem resolved to chastise the temerity and injustice of their enemies.—By different edicts, they have prohibited the sale of any of their vessels to foreigners, have laid a general embargo for a limited time, augmented the forces by sea and land, granted letters of reprisals, and made liberal provision for those who may be maimed or disabled in the service of the Republic.—The spirit of privateering is so prevalent among them, particularly in Friesland, that even the women throw in their jewels and trinkets, to be applied in the equipment of cruisers.—As a member of the armed neutrality, the States General have reclaimed the assistance of the Empress of Russia, in repelling the outrages of the common aggressor.—No answer is yet received, but private letters from Petersburg encourage a belief, that her Imperial Majesty will give a favourable one; if so, Sweden and Denmark must also by the treaty take a part, and then it is to be hoped England will at length be awakened to a sense of her folly and infatuation, recognize the Independency of America, and restore peace to Europe.—To accelerate this happy termination to the war, however, nothing will contribute more effectually than unanimity and vigor in the Councils and operations of America; every the least appearance of dissension, inability or relaxation there, revives the vain hopes of conquest, and leads to one exertion more.

CHATHAM, May 2.

On Sunday night the 15th ult. Captain Hylar, of Brunswick, went over to Long-Island and brought off a Hessian Major and an Ensign, with their waiters, who are now at this place on parole. They were in the center of two picket guards, yet the address of Captain Hylar was such, that the guards were not alarmed until he was out of their power.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.

Extract of a letter from Major General Baron STEUBEN, dated "On the road from Petersburg to Chesterfield Court-house, 10 miles from Petersburg, April 25, 1781."

"On the 24th I reconnoitred the enemy's fleet, then lying off Westover, and consisting of 13 top-sail vessels and 23 flat-bottomed boats full of men. The whole number of troops on board I judged to be about 2500. The same day the fleet stood up the river. I therefore ordered Gen. Muhlenberg to move up as high as the vicinity of Blandford. In the evening the enemy landed their whole force at City-point, which fully evinced that their first object was Petersburg. Being obliged to send large detachments to the neck of land between James and Appomattox rivers, I had not more than 1000 men left to oppose the enemy's advance. I determined, however, to defend the place as far as our inferiority of numbers would permit, and made choice of Blandford for the place of defence, and the bridge of Pocahontas for our retreat. The troops were disposed accordingly and passed the night under arms.

"This morning I was informed that the enemy were within three miles of our advanced post, and that 11 flat-bottomed boats were at the same time moving up Appomattox river. Towards noon they came in fight, formed and displayed to their left; but it was near three o'clock before the firing commenced, which continued from post to post until past five, when the superior numbers of the enemy obliged me to order a retreat, and the bridge to be taken up, which was executed in the greatest order, notwithstanding the fire of the enemy's cannon and musquetry. With the same good order the troops retreated to this place, where they are just encamped.—I am not yet able to ascertain our loss, but believe it not to be great. I do not think the enemy took a single prisoner. Of the enemy's loss I can form no judgment.

"General Muhlenberg merits my particular acknowledgments for the good disposition he made, and the great gallantry with which he executed it. Indeed the gallant conduct of all the officers and the particular good behaviour of the men must, I am persuaded, have attracted the admiration of the enemy.

"I have the pleasure to say that our troops disputed the ground with the enemy inch by inch, and executed their manœuvres with great exactness.

Published by Order,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary."

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank, dated Chesterfield Court-house (Virginia) April 26, 1781.

"On the evening of the 24th instant, General Phillips and Arnold landed 3000 chosen men, at City-point, about 12 miles from Petersburg; as we had only about 1000 militia assembled, and the ships of war were ranged close along shore, it was thought unadvisable to attempt to annoy them while they were landing; we therefore returned to Petersburg, where we determined to make a stand. Yesterday, about one o'clock, P. M. the enemy approached the town in two columns, and were met by our light-infantry about a mile from the town, when the skirmish commenced, and every inch of ground to the bridge, about a mile in the rear, was disputed. The dispute was very hot at the bridge for some time, but at length they cannonaded us so severely that we broke up the bridge, and retreated in the greatest regularity, after maintaining the fight for near two hours.

"I have the pleasure to assure you, that the militia behaved with a spirit and resolution which would have done honour to veterans. I am convinced the enemy have suffered severely; our loss is not yet ascertained, but I fancy it will not exceed sixty. To-morrow we shall be joined by the Marquis, when, I think, we shall make Petersburg too hot for them."

"Major General Baron STEUBEN'S ORDERS.

"Chesterfield Court-house, April 26, 1781.

"IT is with very peculiar pleasure and satisfaction that the General takes this early opportunity to thank, in the most cordial manner, the officers and soldiers who so very much distinguished themselves in defending the post of Petersburg for near two hours, against an enemy far superior in numbers.

"He begs General Muhlenberg will accept his very particular thanks for his gallantry and good disposition. The officers in general behaved with that spirit and firmness which will always entitle them to his highest approbation; he has it not in his power to particularise without inserting the names of all; he therefore begs them to continue their glorious exertions, and assures the militia, that from this day he shall always think himself honoured to have such deserving men to command."

The GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State are summoned to meet on the 24th instant, at the State-House, on special business.

A large ship is now in our river, with a cargo of about 400 hogheads of sugar, &c. prize to the Ariel privateer of this port. She was from one of the British West-India islands bound to Europe.

The eastern papers by Monday's post mention the arrival of the following prizes.—At Salem, a sloop of 10 swivels, laden with tobacco, prize to the ship Rhodes: At Newport, a brig with 250 pipes of wine, prize to the Young Cromwell: At New-London, a vessel with salt and dry goods, from New-York bound to Newfoundland, prize to the Lively; two brigs with 500 hogheads of rum and sugar, and another vessel with 200 hogheads of the same articles, prizes to the Dean; and two brigs from Jamaica, with 360 hogheads of rum, 213 hogheads of sugar, and some coffee, piemento, cotton, &c.

The Antelope and Felicity schooners are arrived at Baltimore from Gaudaloupe: On their passage they retook, and ordered for the Delaware, the ship Resolution, laden with sugar and cotton, bound for Amsterdam, but had been captured by the enemy. In coming up Chesapeake they took, and brought with them to Baltimore, the privateer schooner Jack-o-Lantern, of 6 guns and 36 men, belonging to New-York: This prize had some of the baggage of the Marquis de la Fayette on board, which they had taken in a small vessel from the Head of Elk.

From RIVINGTON'S ROYAL GAZETTE.

N E W - Y O R K, May 5.

Yesterday arrived the brig Saratoga, Captain Devereaux, in 15 days from St. Christopher's, by whom we have received the following Advice:

BASSETTERE, April 6.

On Sunday last a fleet of vessels arrived here from St. Lucia, with troops, which they brought from Europe, with arms stores and clothing. They were conveyed by a 40 gun ship and a sloop of war, who immediately bore away to join the Admiral, for whom it is said they had dispatches. All we hear by them is, that preparations were making at home with the utmost dispatch, for opening the campaign with the greatest vigour in all parts.

All accounts from the Windward Islands speak of a great scarcity of provisions prevailing in the French islands; though they expect a fleet from France hourly with supplies.—In this they may be mistaken.

Wednesday afternoon arrived here the private ship of war Regulator, James Walcott, Esq; Commander, and brought with him two large Dutch ships, and sent one into Montserrat. The above three prizes, together with two others, he took at the Dutch settlement of Berbice, a few leagues distant from Demerara, which place surrendered to him and the private sloop of war Trimmer.

When Captain Walcott entered the river, the first estate he came to he took and plundered, which had such an effect on the rest, as to induce a speedy capitulation, one article of which was, that the loss sustained by the first planter should be paid for by the community at large. He brought away a number of soldiers and their whole band of music. This may afford the 28th regiment an opportunity of getting a band. It is imagined the prizes taken are worth 70,000 l. sterling.

Yesterday Capt. Walcott went to wait on the Admiral, and present his capitulation with the Governor of the Berbices.

One of the ships was loaded with provisions, which he sold to the inhabitants, they being in distress, and the other an empty ship, which they are to load with produce in return for the provisions, the Trimmer is left in charge of her, she was half loaded before he came away.

We are just informed that the private ship Stag, Capt. Kerri, fell in with and took, to windward of St. Thomas's, a French ship of 20 six pounders, and 60 men, worth 20,000 l. sterling. The following is the conclusion of a letter from the Commander and Council of Demerara, and the districts annexed thereto, to their High Mightinesses the States General, after that colony had capitulated to the private ships of war the Bellona, the Mercury, and the Hornet.

"The loss we have sustained is exceeding great; exclusive of the two ships taken on the 21st, there were 15 sail, mostly laden, which we had the mortification to see carried off. We are left destitute of ships, of men, and in short, are left a prey to our own slaves, and to all privateers and pirates; and this entirely owing to the want of every thing necessary for our defence, and no man of war having been left for our protection. We implore your High Mightinesses to send us every necessary assistance for the preservation of this colony, and as soon as possible. Recommending your High Mightinesses to the protection of the Supreme Being, we have the honour to subscribe ourselves, &c."

April 13. We have authority to assure our readers, that the rebel privateer Holker, which has been so successful in these seas, is at length safely come to her moorings in the Carenage of St. Lucia. She fell in with his Majesty's ship the Fox, of 38 guns, convoy to the Corke fleet, who gave her chase, and coming up with her, she did not chuse to stand the Fox's fire, but hauled her colours down. The Holker, it is said, has taken no less than seventy-five prizes during her cruise. She is supposed to be the swiftest sailing vessel that ever sailed from America; but the Fox is a new frigate, constructed on the late Admiral Earl Ferrers's plan, and, under her top-sails, will out-run the swiftest going vessels of our navy, though crowding all the sail they can carry. The Holker, depending on her heels, is brought to bed of a mistake.

When Captain Devereaux left St. Kitts, the Corke fleet was all safe arrived, notwithstanding the Rebel papers have asserted that they were intercepted by the French.—Sir George Rodney reigned triumphant in the Caribbean seas; no fleet or troops from France had yet appeared, though their arrival has long since been declared by the Rebel printers.

The following are two of the conditions of sale of the Dutch property taken at St. Eustatius, which were to commence on the 15th of March. VII. No persons, whose goods have been confiscated, to be allowed to become purchasers. VIII. To begin the sale at the windermost store on the bay, and to go from store to store progressively, care being taken to distinguish the stores, by American, Dutch, French, &c. The English stores to be left untouched, with a label on each by way of discrimination.

Just IMPORTED by the Subscribers, in the Brigantine SOCIÉTÉ, Capt. JOHN GOYAU, from Cape Francois, and to be SOLD, at their Store in Water-street, near Market-street, opposite to Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL'S.

COFFEE in barrels and bags, Muscovado Sugar in hogheads, tierces and barrels, West-India Rum in hogheads, Taffia in casks, Cocoa in bags, and Allum Salt.

SASPORTAS and LE BOEUF.

N. B. The said brigantine will be ready in ten days to take in Flour on Freight for Cape Francois. For terms apply to the abovementioned.

Philadelphia May 9, 1781.

Little-Egg-Harbour, April 23, 1781.

THIS is to give Public Notice to

all whom it may concern, That the subscriber, who has kept a Public House for some time past at Little-Egg-Harbour, has now declined keeping a House of Entertainment any longer, as many wrong censures and difficulties has occurred therefrom; therefore takes this method to acquaint all travellers with the above resolution, as he means to move back into the country to avoid the ill reproach of people. DAVID FOLKINBURG.

Sale of the Province Island,

For the Redemption of the Paper Money of Pennsylvania, dated April 29, 1780.

IN the forenoon, on Wednesday, the 16th day of May next, at ten o'clock, will begin the sale (by auction, to the highest bidder) of the Province Island, now divided into lots, generally from five to fourteen acres; but the Ferry-House and Barn will be accommodated with a larger portion of land.

This very improvable estate contains above three hundred acres, mostly marsh meadow banked. The sale will be held at the Coffee-house in Philadelphia, and will be adjourned from time to time, till the whole be sold. Draughts of the island, shewing the several subdivisions, with their lines and courses, may be seen at the said Coffee-house; at the Connetago-Wagon, in Market-street; and at the ferry-house, on the island.

This land, which is very conveniently situated for inhabitants of the city, or gentlemen of the adjacent country, who want some excellent meadow, lies at the mouth of the river Schuylkill, only five miles distant from the city. It should be understood, that the lines between the several lots, which finish on the outside bank of the Delaware and the Schuylkill, will in each deed be extended in the same direction thro' the adjoining cripple to low-water mark, so as to annex to the lots, thus situated, a proportion of such cripple; and the land within bank is measured strictly, so as to include the highway and lanes within the island; but the cripple will pass in the grofs without measure.

In consequence of this right to the shore, lot No. 2, extending from the ferry up the Schuylkill to the mouth of Mingo's creek, will be greatly improved in value by a fishing place, which has been heretofore let for a considerable yearly rent. The banking of this estate is much lessened by a piece of upland (or island in the marsh) and the meadow secured, which effectually covers the far greater part of the shore of the Schuylkill and some of that of the Delaware. The rest for the most part is remarkably sheltered by bushy cripple. Immediate possession will be given.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

First, The price at which each lot shall be struck off, to be paid into the State Treasury, in bills of credit of this State, dated April 29, 1780, or in gold and silver monies, at the rates at which they formerly passed in Pennsylvania, and in no other money; in manner following:

One fourth part thereof within three days after the sale. Three eighths thereof within one month after, and Three eighths thereof (being the residue) within two months, to be reckoned from the time of sale.

If the one quarter-part be not deposited as above, or if, after such deposit be made, the further payment shall not be complied with in manner prescribed, the sale to be void, the deposit if made to be forfeited to the State, and the lot again set up to file.

Secondly, Upon producing to the Trustees certificates from the Treasurer of the State, that the consideration or price of any lot hath been satisfied in manner aforesaid, the buyer to be intitled to a deed, under the seal of the State, vesting him, his heirs and assigns for ever, with an estate in fee in the lot by him purchased; subject to no other rent or referre, than one white oak acorn yearly, if the same be demanded; except the obligation to which, from the nature of the estate, he may be liable of maintaining the general drains, floodgates and banks, in proportion to the benefit he may receive from them.

Dated the 30th day of April, 1781.

GEORGE BRYAN,) Trustees.
ROBERT KNOX,)

N. B. As the Province-Island, together with the public lots in the city of Philadelphia, are by act of Assembly subject to the real and honourable redemption of the bills of credit of this State of the 29th of April, 1780, amounting to 100,000 l. and interest thereon at 5 per cent. it must be manifest, that no other payment than the said bills, or hard money, can be received for the same. This circumstance should admonish all who possess any of the bills aforesaid not to part with them at an under value, for they may depend on the sale of the city lots without loss of time, as all difficulties concerning them are now removed by an act of Assembly of the last sitting of the Legislature. Hence this paper must shortly be equal to gold and silver.

In Virtue of full Power and Authority

in us, the subscribers, vested, by an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth in such case provided,

NOTICE is hereby given, That on

the 31st day of May instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of William Kerlin, in the Borough of Chester, will be exposed to SALE, by PUBLIC VENDUE, The COURT-HOUSE and GOAL for the county of Chester, with the LOT of GROUND whereon the same are erected, and the Appurtenances thereto belonging.

WILLIAM CLINGAN, JOHN WILSON,
THOMAS BULL, ROGER KIRK.
JOHN KINKADE,) May 4, 1781.

TO BE SOLD, A VALUABLE PLANTATION

or TRACT of LAND, situated in Abington township, Philadelphia county, about 13 miles from the city, containing 160 acres: It lies joining the Old York road for a considerable distance, and the road commonly called the Welch road. The said plantation will suit to sell together or to divide; it being part of the estate of John Tyson, senior, deceased. Any person or persons that should incline to purchase said plantation, may enquire of the subscribers, living near said place, in Abington. RYNEAR TYSON, and JOSEPH TYSON,) Executors.

†

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Gloucester county, West-New-Jersey, on the great road leading to Salem, 12 miles from the ferry, An Apprentice Lad, named JOSEPH ALCOFF, about 19 years of age, about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has very bushy hair, is an uncommon forward fellow: Had on, a homespun jacket, leather breeches, and hat, all half worn, and hob-nailed shoes. Whoever takes up and secures, or brings home said fellow, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD, in Lawful Money, and reasonable charges, paid by

29th 4th Month, 1781. JONATHAN BROWN.

N. B. It is thought he is lurking about Philadelphia. †

Pursuant to an Order of ORPHAN'S COURT,
Will be SOLD by Public Vendue,
At the House of ABRAHAM HUGHs, in the township of
Haverford,
On **SATURDAY,**
The 12th of MAY next, the Sale to begin precisely at
TWO O'CLOCK in the Afternoon,

THE Three Messuages and Tracts of

Land hereafter described, to wit, First, A PLAN-
TATION, situate in the township of Darby, containing
75 acres of land, a part thereof is meadow, and a sufficient
quantity of wood land, and the rest good arable land,
with a good bearing orchard, and a stone dwelling-house,
barn, stable and other out houses thereon erected.

Another PLANTATION, situate in the township of
Haverford, containing 84 acres, a sufficient quantity
thereof good watered meadow, and plenty of wood land,
the plow land fertile, with a good bearing orchard, a good
dwelling house, barn, stables and spring-house thereon
erected.

And also that noted INN or TAVERN, known by the
name of the SWAN or FOX-CHASE, now in the tenure
of the aforesaid Abraham Hughs, with nine acres of land
thereunto belonging.

All which several tracts of land and appurtenances were
the property of William Lewis, late of the township of
Haverford, in the county of Chester, and State of Penn-
sylvania, deceased.

The conditions will be made known at the time and
place of sale, by **WILLIAM LEWIS, Administrator.**
April 20, 1781.

To be Sold by Public SALE,

At the Coffee-house, on **WEDNESDAY** evening, the
16th of May, 1781, if not disposed of before at private
sale, viz.

No. 1. A LOT, containing nine acres of LAND, in
the Irish Tract, on the west side of Shippen's
lane, adjoining lands of Christ pher and Charles Mar-
shall, Joseph Stamper and others; it is very convenient
for a pasture, or for mowing, the soil being of a good
quality for grass, has the convenience of a well and a
small pond within it which are never dry; there is, be-
sides, a small orchard of grafted apple trees on the same.

No. 2. A piece of banked meadow, patented for 12
acres and a half, on Greenwich island, a small distance
from the bridge, called the New Stone-bridge, it adjoins
Valentine Standley's meadow on the east, John Sprogel's
on the fourth, the widow Allen's on the west, and Timber
creek on the north. This meadow is in tolerable good
order, and the banks are not apt to be damaged by the
floods.

No. 3. A small seat in the Northern Liberties, about
three miles from the city, on Nice's lane, which leads
from Nicetown, on Germantown road, to the Fall's road,
it adjoins on the east that elegant seat now occupied by
Dr. Bond, jun.

This place contains 10 acres and a quarter of land, has
a small tenement on it, a good apple orchard, and an ex-
cellent spring of water sufficient for a milk-house, at a
convenient distance from the dwelling-house, besides hav-
ing the advantage of a constant stream of water running
across the place, which waters a piece of meadow; the
soil is of a good quality for all kinds of fruit trees, or for
a garden, and the situation and other conveniences of
this place for improvement, make it well adapted for
forming a summer retreat for a citizen.

No. 4. A lot of ground, 33 feet front and 192 feet deep,
in Germantown, on the main street, which has on it a
large stone house, with a kitchen back of the same, there
is a frame stable, a well of good water, and other im-
provements on the said lot; it adjoins the Friends meet-
ing-house lot on the north, is pleasantly situated, a good
stand for business (being the place where Moses Hall for-
merly carried on the retail trade in a very extensive way)
and is now occupied as a tavern by Nicholas Weber.

Those who incline to purchase may know the terms,
and further particulars, by applying to the subscriber, or
they will be made known at the time of sale.

OWEN BIDDLE.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living
in Londongrove township, Chester county, on Satur-
day, the 21st of this instant, at night, A Bay HORSE,
about 14 hands high, paces and trots, about 9 years old,
no brand, shed all round. Whoever secures the thief and
horse shall receive **TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD,**
or **ONE HUNDRED** for the horse, and reasonable charges,
paid by
DAVID MACKAY,
April 22, 1781.

WHEREAS my wife, SARAH HOPKINS, hath elop-
ed from my bed and board, and hath taken and
conveyed away many things, and hath run me in debt;
I do hereby forbid all persons crediting her on my ac-
count, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this
date.
CHARLES HOPKINS.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR LOTS of GROUND, contiguous to each other,
in the borough of Lancaster, containing in front on
Water-street 250 feet, and on Chestnut-street 245 feet,
to a 14 feet alley, on which is erected a commodious stone
dwelling-house, two stories high, 40 feet by 35 feet, with
two convenient sheds adjoining thereto, cellars under the
whole dwelling-house; likewise a most excellent tan-yard,
containing 46 tan vats and handlers, with lime vats, bates,
water pools, &c. there is likewise an excellent stream of
water conveyed through pipes that never was known to
fail, and rises above four feet high in said tan-yard, which
fills all the tan vats, water pools, &c. and can be convey-
ed unto the kitchen door of the above said dwelling-house,
with little or no cost in pipes, and water the garden and
grass lots; there are also two convenient bark houses, two
laving houses, two beam houses, with a large loft above;
also a leather room, mill-house, currying shop, with a
loft, lime-house, chaise-house, two large stables, with lofts
above for hay, and two large sheds for drying sole leather.
An indisputable title will be given for the whole. For
further particulars apply to **DANIEL WHITELOCK,** tan-
ner, near Pools's-Brigge, in the Northern Liberties, Phi-
ladelphia.
April 24, 1781.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the relief and employment
of the poor in the city of Philadelphia, are requested
to attend their annual meeting, agreeable to law, at the
Court-House, on Monday, the 14th instant, in the after-
noon, to examine the accounts and transactions of the
Managers for the year past; and to elect Managers and a
Treasurer for the ensuing.

ALL persons interested in the Partnership of EDMUND
EGAN, JAMES STEWART and JOHN ROLSTON, who
have debts against the Company, are desired to send them
to Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON, in Southwark, my Attor-
ney, immediately, as the Partnership was dissolved the
13th day of February last. **EDMUND EGAN.**
Philadelphia, April 23, 1781.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, on the 22d instant,
a bright bay HORSE, about thirteen and an half
hands high, a natural pacer, age unknown. Whoever
has lost said horse, proving property and paying charges,
may have him again, by applying to **JACOB PARKER,**
at the Betting-House, Philadelphia. **March 24.**

ALL persons indebted to the estate of CONRAD
SKIMER, late of Vincent aforesaid, are request-
ed to make speedy payment, in order to avoid trouble;
and those who have any just demands against said estate,
are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested,
that they may be settled and paid.
ISAAC SHUNK, Executor.

TO BE LET T,

And may be entered on the 28th instant,
THAT commodious HOUSE,
with Stores, Stables and Lot of Ground thereto
belonging, on the west side of Second-street, above Arch-
street, formerly occupied by Leonard Melcher, deceased,
and now in the tenure of Mr. Moses. The house 31 feet
front, in depth, with the back buildings, upwards of 90
feet, contains 14 rooms, exclusive of the kitchen and ac-
commodations for servants; the lot extends from Second-
street to Moravian-alley, 250 feet. The advantageous
situation for business is too well known to require any re-
commendation.

Also A Three Story Brick HOUSE and KITCHEN, in
Fifth-street, next door to the corner of Walnut-street.

Likewise A FARM, containing upwards of 200 acres,
situate in Horsham township, about 19 miles from Phila-
delphia, adjoining Grange Park, of which it was formerly
a part, and is entitled to a proportion of the range there-
of; 100 acres cleared, about 20 of which is meadow, the
greatest part watered by the West Branch of Nehaminey;
the soil of the whole equal to any in the county; the wood
land having been grubbed and sown with the best grass
seed, affords excellent pasture for cattle. There are se-
veral places of worship in the vicinity, and a grist-mill on
one of the adjoining farms.

AND TO BE SOLD,
A number of good Saddle Horses, Breeding Mares and
Colts, several of the latter are full blooded; a few Milch
Cows, a Waggon, Cart, Gears, Plows, &c. For terms
apply to **ISAAC MELCHER,** or to Mr. JOHN VANDEREN,
jun. in Philadelphia.

A MASON and CARPENTER, disposed to undertake
the building of a BARN, to be paid in produce or specie,
are requested to communicate their terms to Mr. JAMES
PAUL, near Grange Park. **April 23, 1781.**

WAS taken up on the 12th of March last, trespass-
ing on the premises of the subscriber, in East
Calm township, Chester county, a black HORSE, with
a white face, about 8 years old, near 15 hands high. The
owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges,
and take him away in six weeks from the date hereof,
otherwise he will be sold for the same.
ISAAC PIM.
April 14, 1781.

TO all whom it may concern. Whereas my wife,
ELIZABETH CHEW, regardless of the solemn obliga-
tion of matrimony, hath, during my captivity with the
enemy, been guilty of the act of incontinency: I do there-
fore hereby give notice, and forewarn all persons trusting
her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of
her contracting after the date hereof.
AARON CHEW.
Gloucester county, April 23, 1781.

Three Half Johanneses Reward.
STOLEN last night from the subscribers, living in
the township of Lower-Salford, in the county of Phi-
ladelphia, a dark brown HORSE, having a star in his
forehead, and is about 14 hands and an half high, five
years old this season, paces and trots, and is high spirited.

Also was stolen the same night from Jacob Overholt,
a saddle and bridle; and likewise from Jacob Kolb's
fulling-mill, a piece of brown cloth, containing about
eight yards and an half; also a piece of camblet, of a
mixed colour, blue and red, containing about five yards
and a quarter; and a piece of brown worsted, containing
four yards and an half; also an old brown woman's
gown. It is supposed that the above was stolen by two
thieves. Whoever takes up said thief or thieves, horse,
saddle, cloth and stuffs, shall receive **One Half Johannes**
for the horse, **One** for the other goods, and **One** for the
thief or thieves, when convicted thereof, from
JOHN DELP, and JACOB KOLB.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Baltimore town,
a NEGROE FELLOW, about 18 or 20 years
of age; he is a likely fellow and very artful: Had on and
took with him, one blue cloth coat, with a red cape and
edging, one pair of blue breeches, one pair of leather
dirt, two or three vests of different colours, one country
and one fine linen shirt, worsted stockings, a small round
hat, and a new pair of double soled shoes. He has been
seen at Phillips's, on the Philadelphia road, on a small
bay horse, with a new saddle. Whoever takes up the said
Negroe, so that I get him again, shall receive, if 20 miles
from town, **Three Hundred Dollars**, if out of the State,
Six Hundred Dollars, and if 100 miles from town, **One**
Thousand Dollars, paid by
NICHOLAS RUSTON MOORE.

N. B. The above Negroe has been seen in town, and
all masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or
carry him off at their peril.

A red Leather POCKET-BOOK,
Marked BENJ. LOXLEY, in large gold letters, on
the outside, was lost on Saturday, April 21, 1781, about
ten o'clock, between Arch street and Gloucester-point.
It contained about Three Thousand Dollars, and valua-
ble papers. Any person that will deliver it, with the pa-
pers, to WILLIAM DARRAH, in Second street, near
Spruce-street, or Capt. LESON SIMMONS, in Moravian-
alley, near Arch-street, shall have all the money
contained therein, with thanks.

One Ton of BAR-IRON Reward,
(or the value thereof in currency)

RAN away from James Sharps, in Sadsbury township,
Chester county, on the 10th day of April, 1779, a
remarkable likely Negroe Man, very black, named AMEL,
about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high,
with a mole on one of his cheeks, his clothes unknown;
it is supposed he harbours between New-Castle and St.
George's, or about Apoquinimink, in Delaware State, as
he has some friends that are freemen living in a cedar-
swamp in that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up said
Negroe, and secures him in any goal, or brings him to
his master, living at Hopewell forge, in Lancaster county,
shall have the above reward, paid by
PETER GRUBB.

N. B. It is probable he will pass for a freeman, he hav-
ing got a pass from a free Negroe, named NAT, and may
pass by that name. **March 31, 1781.**

REAL ESTATE for SALE.

On **WEDNESDAY,**
The 9th day of May next, at 7 o'clock in the evening,
Will be SOLD by Public Vendue,
At the **COFFEE-HOUSE,**
The following

GROUND-RENT, TENEMENTS, and
LOTS of GROUND, viz

No. 1. A **GROUND RENT** of Forty-four Spanish
Milled Dollars per annum, or so much cur-
rent money as will purchase forty-four such dollars, pay-
able half yearly out of two Lots of Ground, the corner of
Market and Sixth-streets; said lots are 39 feet 9 inches on
Market-street, and 266 feet on Sixth street; thereon are
erected an elegant brick house, stables, &c. now in pos-
session of his Excellency the President of the State. The
said ground-rent to be sold with the arrears due from the
first of March, 1776, amounting to 228 Spanish dollars.

No. 2. A LOT of GROUND, situate on the north
side of Vine-street, about mid-way between Third and
Fourth-streets, 17 feet front on Vine-street, and in depth
90 feet, whereon is erected a two story brick kitchen,
placed at a proper distance from the street to afford room
for a house; said kitchen is now in the tenure of John
Busfield, and lets for 24 l. lawful money per annum. The
owner of the house adjoining, on the west side of this lot,
has left out one foot of ground towards an Alley; and
12 l. 19s. has been paid towards party wall.

No. 3. A **VACANT LOT** adjoining the last, on
the north end thereof, and fronting on Wood-street 17
feet, in depth it is 56 feet.

No. 4. A LOT of GROUND, on the south side of
Catharine-street, between Front and Water-streets, 20
feet front on Catharine-street, and in depth 85 feet; on
this lot is erected a two story brick tenement, 18 feet front,
and a frame kitchen adjoining; now in the tenure of
Warwick Hale, subject to a ground-rent of 50s. currency
per annum.

No. 5. A LOT of GROUND, on the east side of
Second-street, a little distance below Almond-street, 17
and a half feet on second-street, and extending in depth
200 feet; on this lot is erected a three story brick house,
the width of the lot in front, two rooms on a floor; also,
a kitchen, two stories high, connected to the house by a
large piazza, and cellars under the whole; now in the
tenure of Isaac Morton. It is accommodated with a three-
foot alley, and a pump of excellent water at the door,
subject to a ground-rent of 1 l. 13s. currency per annum.
This building is now out of repair, having been damaged
by the British troops whilst they lay in Philadelphia.

Good and sufficient titles will be made for the above
immediately on the purchase money being paid, which
must be within three days after the vendue; or the law
to be void at the choice of the subscribers.

JOHN KAIGHN.
WILLIAM ATTMORE.

The noted full blooded Horse
GOLDEN FARMER,

TO COVER the ensuing season, at the subscriber's
stable, in Birmingham township, Chester county,
near where the battle of Brandywine was fought, at FOW
POUNDS in specie the season, or the value thereof.

The Golden Farmer was imported in the year 1776, at
two years old, is 16 hands high, a beautiful bay, with a
star, and one white foot, black mane and legs; superior
in appearance and performance to any horse in America.
Good pasturage will be provided, and proper care taken
of the mares. The money is expected to be paid before
they are taken away.
WILLIAM HARVEY.
April 9, 1781.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY, the 25th of March, 1781, TWO
COLTS, the one an iron grey, natural pacer, two
years old, trimmed about the head and ears, long tail;
the other a brown, with a star in its forehead, one year
old, natural trotter. Whoever has or may take up said
colts, or give information to the owner, so as he may
have them again, shall have the above reward, and rea-
sonable charges, paid by
SILAS YERKES.

JAMES REYNOLDS,

Carver and Gilder,
HAS removed from Front street to Third street, be-
tween Market and Arch-streets, directly opposite
the house of Mr. John Wilcocks, where he continues to
sell looking glasses, pictures, &c. &c. also executes the
various branches of carving and gilding, in the newest
and genteel taste.